

THE INDUSTRIALS.

They Are Not Traveling On Flowery Beds Of Ease.

Company A of the Topeka industrial army disappeared from Topeka Thursday night, May 31, and although their mode of transportation has not been clearly explained, they turned up at Kansas City, Kas., during the next three days. It is not claimed that they all went together in ideal military order, but it appears that some of them at least rode, through the courtesy of certain train men.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—Two companies of the commonweal army of peace reached Kansas City, Kas., yesterday and encamped there last night. One was the command of General Henry Bennett, of Denver. It consisted of four companies with 121 men. The other was the members of Company A, of Topeka, in command of General Artz, and consisted of twenty-one men. About sixty others will arrive and join the army to-day.

About 5 o'clock General Henry Bennett, commander of the Rocky mountain 'wealers, reported at the police station and stated that he had 121 men at Chelsea park, who had been without food since morning. They had walked in from Piper during the day and were very tired and hungry. Mayor Barnes and Chief Quarles held a consultation and told General Bennett they would furnish his army supper and breakfast. They sent out sixty pounds of beefsteak, 100 loaves of bread, and eight pounds of coffee for the commissary, and on this the army feasted at the evening repast.

The feeling of the company is with Bennett, and it is extremely doubtful if Artz goes out with the army. Artz would find it difficult to adjust his ideas to the plain severity observed in Bennett's camp. Bennett eats and sleeps with his men. Last evening he would not eat down town, and took his rations with the men. He didn't show any enthusiasm, even when General Artz showed him an enormous gold badge given him in Topeka. When asked last evening if he would wait here for Saunders' army, General Bennett said he would not.

PROGRESSING BACKWARD.

ELLIS, KAS., June 3.—The army that took possession of a Union Pacific freight train at Watkins, Colo., arrived at this place yesterday afternoon, where the train was stopped by order of the railroad company. The commonwealers then boarded another train, which was ready to start eastward, but the trainmen side-tracked the cars occupied by the invaders and pulled ahead without them. With an order of injunction from United States Judge Foster at Topeka, Marshal Neely and about forty deputies arrested the men six miles east of here, and all, except Captain Rolston and two lieutenants, were put on a train and started toward Denver. The leaders were taken to Leavenworth.

A Coxey Contingent.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—General Bennett and his little band of forty-two Coxeyites arrived at the city of Leavenworth last Monday, May 28. First let me describe these men and then I will tell your readers what happened. No man can join this contingent who is not over 21 years old, and each man must subscribe to the following obligation:

I have sworn to support the constitution of the United States and the Industrial Army.

To obey all lawful orders that may be sent or handed to me by those authorized so to do.

To render cheerful support and assistance to all officers and comrades of the army.

To never violate any law of the United States or such state or territory in which I may be, or aid or abet any riotous conduct.

To respect the right of property and law and order.

To never act in any manner to bring discredit upon the Industrial Army of the United States.

No man is allowed to swear in camp, neither is he allowed to beg for anything under any circumstances. No man can join who has not a trade or who is not known to be an honest laborer. The oldest man in the camp is almost, 60 and most of them are married.

Where did they come from and where are they going? They came from the mines, the factories, the workshops and the farms of Colorado. They are going to Washington to ask congress for relief—for employment, that they may win bread for wives and little ones. How did they come? On foot, across the plains, over the sand hills, through the sage bush and the cactus beds, through the sunshine, the wind and the rains. How did they live? From the hands of charity when extended; when not, they went hungry. The general told me at one time they went thirty-six hours with only three crackers to a man. What arms do they bear as they march? At the head of the procession is a long-haired son of toil with an undressed pole on which floats the stars and stripes; following him are the men, each one armed with an old oyster can, a tin cup or a wash basin, and besides they have two large tin vessels in which to make coffee or boil meat or potatoes, when they can secure them. There are not two dozen jack knives in the whole outfit. I wish that each of your readers could see the want, gaunt, hunger, the hollow eyes and despair pictured on each man's face. Then you would all implore your congressman to give ear to these men. What happened? Why they thought they would camp on the grass under the shade trees near General Saunders' army on the reservation. No sooner had they got fairly settled "on the grass" than here came marching down from Fort Leavenworth four full companies of cavalrymen with flags and banners flying, with sabers gleaming in the sunlight, with great arms girded to their loins, on fine horses. What for? Why, to drive these forty-two oyster-can bearers "off the grass."

What a sight! Uncle Sam's brave soldiers must keep his peace soldiers off the reservation grass. What did they do? Why the long-haired son of toil took up his flag—the men gathered the tinware—and proceeded to march to the edge of Leavenworth where a poor, old Irish lady gave them the use of a vacant lot, where they camped a few days, the trades unions of the city providing them with food—and then they left on their weary march to Washington.

O. W. HENDER.

Fourth of July at Dover.

A grand Fourth of July picnic will be held near Dover, Shawnee county, Kas., in James May's grove, under the auspices of the Farmer's Alliance. Instrumental and vocal music and eminent speakers will be on hand to entertain the audience on the topics of the day. Everybody invited. Those from a distance will be cared for. Come one, come all, and let us have a jolly, old-fashioned celebration. By order of committee.

J. W. SAGE,
W. S. WHEELER,
Committee.

Apply at once to the ADVOCATE for special club terms.

Blaine's Old Scheme.

Continued from page 1.

mutual co-operation. Mr. Blaine's speeches before the Pan-American conference disclosed that his policy embraced united action on silver, on the tariff and on all subjects in which Western nations had a common interest."

A great deal of significance is given the Reed interview by many public men here. For several months there has been a growing sentiment among the republican members in favor of a liberal policy toward silver. Among Mr. Reed's most intimate and constant associates in the house of late have been Representative Newland of Nevada and Representative Sweet of Idaho, who are radical supporters of silver. The ex-speaker has made a study of the silver question from the standpoint of the Western members, until he is said to have a mastery of the intricacies of the question quite equal to that of Mr. Bland.

Agricultural Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—An investigation of mammoth proportions and involving an immense amount of research is contemplated in a provision contained in the bill making appropriations for the department of agriculture for the next fiscal year which recently passed the house. Of the \$100,000 allotted to the statistical division of the department bill, \$15,000 is to be expended in the collection and tabulation of data, showing as far as possible the annual yield since the organization of the government of all agricultural products, their cost of production annually, the cost of transportation each year from the place of production to the market, and the market prices. The tabulation, so far as practicable, is to be made by states and subdivisions thereof.

Pending action on the appropriation bill by the senate no steps have been taken by the department having in view the beginning of the investigation proposed. In conducting such an inquiry the department would, of course, have to depend for much of its information on reports touching the matter of farm products and wages already published.

One of the most complete reports available on the subject is that made by a committee of the senate in the first session of the Fifty-second congress. It was an investigation into the general subject of the effect of the tariff laws on imports and exports, the prices of agriculture and manufactured articles and on wages here and abroad. The committee divided the whole subject matter into two parts and pursued its inquiry on the lines thus determined upon. A portion of the report made by it included the matter of prices and wages for several years previous to the time at which the investigation was commenced, and another portion was devoted largely to details relating to the course of wholesale prices and wages from 1840 to 1891.

Homestead Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The house committee on public lands indulged in a clever trick to-day in Oklahoma matters. It reported on the bill to authorize the government to sell the public domain to the settlers. This is the plan insisted upon by the latter-day patriots from Georgia who sneer at the homestead plan and free-homes idea which has been the law of the land for over a quarter of a century.

Instead of free homes, they now insist that all future land to be opened to settlement shall be given out to the highest bidder, and this is a part of the bill reported to-day. Some months ago, under the guiding hand of the secretary of the

interior, McRea introduced this bill. It provides that when land is opened to settlement, it shall be secured by sealed bids under the direction of the secretary of the interior; no one man shall bid for more than one quarter section, and no one shall be allowed to bid who is not entitled to take land under the homestead law. The highest bidder shall get the land by paying one-sixth down and the remainder in five years in five equal installments.

In addition to this bill, which is looked upon by those from the West as iniquitous and beyond the understanding of any outside the states of Georgia and Arkansas, an amendment is offered. It is the Flynn bill, to allow settlers to commute in the strip. This is done in order to fasten the republican side to the measure. The bill allows the settlers in the strip to commute their entries after fourteen months' residence, if so desired, and this is added to the bill emanating from the secretary of the interior.

It is very certain that the republicans will fight the bill all they can. They will demand that the plan of free homes be allowed to remain the law of the country, and at the same time will try to pass the bill to allow the people in the strip to commute their entries according to the original Flynn bill.

The Lords Must Go.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, June 2.—One hundred thousand persons witnessed here to-day a procession that had been arranged by the radicals as a demonstration against the house of lords.

The Irish residents of Glasgow were out in strong force among the paraders. Two donkeys formed an amusing feature.

These animals with coronets on their heads, were intended to be symbolical of the institution against which the demonstration was directed. A public meeting followed the parade, at which resolutions were adopted demanding the abolition of the house of lords.

Public Reception of the W. P. P. League In Topeka.

This reception will begin at 8 p. m., June 11, with the following program:

Invocation.
Five minute speeches by Kansas women will occupy the first hour, after which Carrie Chapman-Catt will give an address:
"Woman's Organizations," Emma D. Paack.
"The Truth," C. J. Tucker.
"When Doctor's Disagree," Dr. Carrie E. Tiffany.
"Sioux Indians vs. Dakota Women," Elizabeth M. Wardall.
"Coxey and Other Cranks," Annie L. Diggs.
"Backbone," Anna Champ.
"Office-seekers," Emma Troadner.
"Our Forefathers," Anna C. Wait.
"Our Foremothers," Fannie R. Vickery.

"What of the Future?" E. W. Crumb.
"City Government," Eva M. Blackman.

"Political Sense," Althes P. Stryker
Address by Carrie Chapman-Catt.

Important to Purchasers of Binder Twine.
D. M. Fulwiler, business agent of the Illinois State Farmers' Alliance, is selling standard makes of Binder Twine to consumers at Dealers' Prices. Mr. Fulwiler is known to many of our readers who have dealt with him as thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. He offers credit to reasonable purchasers. His address is 1119 Masonic Temple, Chicago, and it would be well to write to him for prices which he guarantees to be what dealers are paying for twine. His advertisement appears in another column of the ADVOCATE.